

Kasavubu Dismisses Lumumba Delegates U.N. to Keep Order

LUMUMBA CLAIMS STILL HAS CONTROL, DEFIES KASAVUBU

LEOPOLDVILLE. — President Kasavubu announced over Leopoldville Radio last night that he had dismissed the Government of Premier Patrice Lumumba and had appointed the President of the Senate, Mr. Joseph Ilon, as Prime Minister while he himself had assumed command of the armed forces.

But about an hour later, Mr. Lumumba himself entered the radio station, despite U.N. efforts to dissuade him, and announced over the air that he was still Prime Minister, and had control of the country and that Mr. Kasavubu was no longer head of state.

After denying President Kasavubu's authority, Mr. Lumumba set up his breakaway "government."

After Mr. Lumumba's broadcast, there were unconfirmed reports that Force Publique soldiers had gone to President Kasavubu's house.

Groups who tried to stop Mr. Lumumba said: "I had instructions to stop him speaking at all costs. But I could not do so without shooting him. The U.N. mandate here is not to interfere in internal affairs. I could not even capture him."

Mr. Kasavubu's broadcast came a few hours after it was reported from Luina-bourg that 10 Soviet aircraft had landed there from Stanleyville on their way to Bakwanga.

The aircraft were flyushin-
14 transport planes which ar-
rived in Stanleyville some
days ago with food supplies
and were loaned to Mr. Lu-
mumba's Government for in-
ternal transport purposes.

Reports from Leopoldville yesterday spoke of fierce fighting around Bakwanga, and said hostilities have spread into the surrounding villages and countryside.

Observers in Rakwanga estimate that up to 400 persons were killed or wounded in a day of almost non-stop firing on Saturday between Central Government Force Publique soldiers and supporters of Mr. Albert Kalonji, who

11 Die, 16 Trapped in S. African Gold Mine
BOKSBURG, South Africa (AP). — Eleven African miners were known dead and 16 were still trapped yesterday


Burma border which has been under siege by 500 rebel Naga tribesmen since August 26.



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RELIGION NOT DYING OUT IN U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW is not really the most beautiful city in the world, as the "Pioneer" claims in its "First acquaintance with Moscow" is seldom as moving as a spiritual experience for foreigners as it was for Pushkin's Eugene Onegin. But it certainly is an interesting and in some ways fascinating city, and in recent years it has outgrown the old Russian provinciality. This is evident in the many ways, great and small: the constant stream of foreign visitors from many parts of the world, the delegations of the most varied kind, and of tourists who can, if they like, sleep in tents instead of in tourist hotels for the first time this year. The foreigner in question is an outlandish girl in an outlandish get-up.

Letters to and from Western Europe only take four days now instead of two weeks, and at some news-papers in Moscow it is now possible to buy the previous day's "Humanity," "Unita" and "Daily Worker." It is used to take considerably longer. London and Paris, as well as Titile and Baku, are clearly marked on the dial of the new radio sets, and it seems that a lot of people are taking advantage of the fact. Trips abroad have also become possible, in theory at least. Soviet citizens are permitted to go to the West, and the fact that hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens have been or will be going abroad in 1950, is admittedly "unusually" means such places as Bulgaria or Czechoslovakia. Relatively few people get to Western Europe, and then the means of transport is a far from ideal one. A fortnight's holiday in Paris and London costs the Soviet citizen about 5,000 roubles, which is beyond the means of the majority of the population.

Interest in Foreigners There is a great interest in foreign countries, but the people of Moscow are curious not so much about political affairs as about the everyday life in the West, the schools, the health service and the shops. Hardly anyone wants to discuss politics, and it is somewhat touching to see well-meaning foreigners trying to involve waiters, chambermaids and taxi drivers in arguments about the basic tenets of dialectical materialism. A new weekly paper has recently been started to meet this interest in foreign countries called "Rubashov" (Abroad). It is a sort of "Readers' Digest" offering the readers translations from the Western press in which the Soviet Union is praised or at any rate the West criticized. Since May of this year the "watchdog" "Edelstein" (Vigilance) has been issued once again, and the people are being warned against spies creeping in, disguised as harmless tourists. So far this has, however, had no substantial results, apart from the fact that a few foreigners have been expelled, and that it is now advisable for the visitor to carry a camera, a typewriter and not to snap anything that might somehow be interpreted as "Anti-Soviet propaganda" — a term that is notoriously capable of

publishing articles by former priests who have now publicly forsaken religion. One does not get the impression, however, that this kind of propaganda is very successful. Fundamentally, it preaches to the already converted and influences the others hardly at all.

Little Church-going The majority of the Russian people today are not and probably never have been religious. The West has made the mistake of believing the pious fairy stories about the deep and fervent religiousness of the Russians which were spread by Dostoevsky and the pan-Slavists. Certainly there are still many Soviet citizens who, without being religious, have their children baptised and do to destroy their last bond with religion, but the number who attend church even once a year is very small.

It would seem therefore that the Communist Party has no reason to be worried; but a good Leninist is concerned not only with pure statistics but with the trend of developments, and it appears that religion is by no means dying out but has probably gained somewhat in influence in the last ten years. The old methods of attack have become out of date since religion has changed its social character in the Soviet Union; it used to be possible to put pressure on an intellectual or an official who was religious, but what means of pressure can be applied to the soldier, peasant or simple worker who apparently now constitute the main body of believers? — In some ways Christianity is returning to its origins under external pressure.

Moreover, there are in the Soviet Union as elsewhere not a few people who are unhappy, men and women who have suffered heavy personal blows or losses and who in their sufferings find little comfort in the scientific arguments of the militant atheists; their problems cannot be solved by the progress of astronomy, or the victory of Communist society and the traditional methods of atheistic enlightenment are powerless to affect them.

With the exception of two sects of which there has been a lot of talk recently, all religions are officially

allowed in the Soviet Union. The two exceptions are Jehovah's Witnesses and the "Pitties" whose views are not unlike those of the Baptists, but who, like Jehovah's Witnesses, refuse military service and therefore have no direct contact with Soviet law. There are however considerable differences in the way the various "legal" religions are treated. For example, the Armenian Church has hardly been molested at all, and until recently Islam has been entirely free to propagate for political reasons. In recent months, however, according to official announcements, several centres of pilgrimage in Central Asia have been closed by the authorities. The Russian Orthodox Church has recently been subjected to considerable pressure, but as there is no doubt about the loyalty of its leaders in Moscow, the tone of the campaign directed against it is Stalin's treatment of so sharp an attack on Catholicism.

Soviet Jewry Soviet Jews are expected to renounce religion and become culturally assimilated. Most of them have done so, but the Jewish problem since no attempts are made to integrate the Jews socially. In 1949 they have moved or rather been moved nearer the edge of Soviet society than they were in 1930. Their position is unquestionably more secure than it was in the last years of Stalin's life, but the problem as such has not been solved.

The last authoritative Communist exposition of the Jewish problem is in the "National Question" written before the First World War. The matter has not been touched since then, either because there were more important things to discuss or because it was expected that the problem would solve itself.

This has not in fact happened, and it is therefore quite probable that the Communist leaders will have to deal with the problem again in the not too distant future, deciding whether the Jews are a race or a religion, a people or a nation and what is to become of them in the Soviet Union.

(This is the second in a series of articles. The first appeared on September 4.)



Some Majali circles demand action against the Party's "Young Guard" (from the press).

U.K. Workers Want Nuclear Weapon Ban

By JAMES GRAHAM

THOSE members of the British Labour Party who advocate Britain's resignation from the nuclear club are within voting distance of their biggest prize — the entire Labour movement committed to their view. Only the size of the majority with which the Trades Union Congress now in progress at Douglas (Isle-of-Man) will reject the official Labour Party policy in favour of a "ban the bomb" line is still in doubt.

Not one of the 186 affiliated unions has tabled a resolution welcoming Mr. Hugh Gaitskell's policy of a NATO-wide deterrent, itself an attempt to compromise with the abolitionists and avert the type of struggle now convulsing the party. Of the big unions, only the 714,000-strong General and Municipal workers, led by the faithful Sir Thomas Williamson, and the miners, with their 670,000 votes, are likely to back Mr. Gaitskell.

The most substantial majority for the nuclear disarmament at Douglas — and on the latest count they had nearly four million of the eight million votes at their disposal — would leave the defence issue cut and dried before the delegates arrive at Scarborough later this month.

Labour's Party conference, where the unions control 5,600,000 of the 5,800,000 votes.

Success of Campaign If in fact, the TUC does decide the defence question decisively, and most observers think it will, the result will provide a climax to the remarkable growth in the power and influence of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, since its spectacular success story in post-war British politics.

Much of this success, as the asserted clergyman and politicians who lead the campaign will admit, is due to the support of Mr. Frank Cousins, general-secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Mr. Cousins, 55 years old and a former lorry driver, has been mentioned as the alternative to Mr. Gaitskell as leader of the Labour Party. This he strenuously denies, but his passion for politics is becoming to cause rumblings of discontent from sections of his vast union's membership, who are inclined to compare their secretary's selfish industrial policy.

The Transport Union, with its one million-plus votes was once the champion of the Party's right-wing, and under the late Arthur Deakin, helped bring Mr. Gaitskell to power. Since Frank Cousins became general-secretary four years ago the union has taken a sharp turn to the Left on most political issues, although, significantly, it still refuses to allow Communists to hold office.

The terms of the TUC's defence motion on the TUC agenda were drawn up by a Labour Party defence committee, and it first demands a clear declaration from the Party that when returned to office, it will completely reject defence and foreign policies based on the threat of nuclear war; it calls for a permanent cessation

of the manufacture and testing of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons, an immediate end to patrols by nuclear-armed bombers from British bases, and continued opposition to the establishment of missile bases in Britain.

Two other demands, completely acceptable to Mr. Gaitskell, are included — strengthening of the UN Organization by the admission of the People's Republic of China, and an early resumption of international negotiations on disarmament.

Nationalization Issue In a predominantly political Congress, much sound and fury will be concentrated on the Labour leaders' ill-fated notion of giving a new look to the Party's constitution by revising the clause which deals with the nationalization of the means of production, distribution and exchange.

Although the idea has now been abandoned, the retreat took place too late to avoid the subject being discussed by Douglas and Scarborough. One union, the Shop Distributive and Allied Workers, is attempting to seize the initiative, not merely by defying the constitution but by using the TUC to bring to date its "shopping list" of industries to be taken into public ownership.

Both these demands will be discussed at the following Labour Party conference, but the domestic affairs of the TUC itself will be more than passing interest.

For one thing, the annual elections will bring a Communist on to the General Council, the governing body of the Congress, for the first time in 11 years. Mr. Fyner, the Welshman who recently succeeded his fellow-countryman and fellow-Communist, Arthur Horner, as secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, will be elected without opposition.

New General-Secretary For Sir Vincent Tewson, the quiet administrator who has been general-secretary of the TUC since 1946, this will be his final Congress. At the end of the week he will hand over to his under-secretary, Mr. George Woodcock.

Mr. Woodcock arrives in office at a moment when Britain's much criticized trade unions are being urged, even by their friends, to take a critical look at themselves. He is 56 and started his working life as a Lancashire weaver, although his subsequent career hardly conforms to the general pattern of labour leaders of his generation. A politically moderate Roman Catholic, he obtained a first-class university degree (Oxford), spent a short time as a Civil Servant, and for 14 years has been assistant general-secretary of the TUC.

PEN FRIENDS J. HILKKE, 34, of 62/32 Baker Street, Dalrymple, Croydon, a pen friend in Israel. His hobbies are reading, music, pictures, sports.

DANIEL ANTONIADIS, 38, of 12, 218, Newmarket Road, London, E.C.1, wants to have friends in Israel with whom to correspond and exchange stamps.

MISS BLOSSOM SEGAL, 37, of 207, Ealing, London, W.5, would like to have pen pals in Israel.

MARGINAL MOMENT A GHASTLY DILEMMA

By Nisim Rejwan

THE Arab Nation is the killer; Arab nationalism is the killer; Dignity, Freedom, Non-alignment and Independence are the killer. Therefore, the UAR is the killer of Hana's al-Majali.

This, according to the Cairo daily, "Al-Gomhuriya," is what Amman's accusations against the UAR really amount to. Hussein charges the UAR with Majali's murder, the paper says, but he forgets that all those accused of planning and executing the explosion are Jordanians, that the bombs were assembled by the Jordanian army, and that the "thousand" who have been detained since the outrage are all Jordanians and Palestinians. Why accuse us? With all its distortions, fabrications and lack of logic, "Al-Gomhuriya's" version of recent happenings in Amman epitomizes King Hussein's position in his own kingdom and gives a foretaste of the future.

It is a highly untenable position and a rather uncertain future. Yet Hussein's position is untenable not because he has no popular backing in his own land, and certainly not for lack of support from his army. Without entering into details, it can be said with certainty that the present regime in Jordan enjoys considerable popularity and that the army for the most part stands behind Hussein. The bomb incident itself provides evidence of this — though a little paradoxically, perhaps. The case with which the bombs were planted; the total lack of suspicion displayed by guards of the Prime Minister's Office upon seeing the messenger boy enter the building "carrying a small suitcase"; the apparent absence of any security checks in Majali's own room; the carelessness with which the two messengers were allowed to cross the border to Syria on the morning of the explosion — these are things which cannot be a stretch of the imagination, he afforded by a regime which feels that it is hated or unwanted. Despite their so-called popularity, neither Egypt's Nasser, nor Iraq's Kassem, nor Syria's Al-Barrar would ever have allowed such loopholes in security precautions affecting their own safety.

HUSSEIN's dilemma, then, is not that he has no support at home. It is that, in a sea of Arab radical movements and anti-imperialist baiting and of agitation for pan-Arab unity of one kind or another, his old-fashioned patriarchal regime has come to be seen as something of an anachronism — something which will have to go sooner or later.

What is Hussein to do in this impossible situation? One cannot imagine that he does not realize that, for this or that reason, practically the only country in the world that has a real interest in preserving Jordan's integrity is Israel, and that were it not for this fact Jordan would probably have long since ceased to exist. In his, then, to get close — very close — to this country? At first, the answer seems quite obvious; then, when one has taken a second look at the subject, one of course is likely to have second thoughts. It is a ghastly dilemma.

Tel Aviv, September 8.

later. The truth is that no one seems to have faith in the durability of the future of Hussein's regime, neither inside nor outside the kingdom. Jordan's Western "friends" are so cowed and undecided that all they are worried about is to be in Nasser's good graces, and would not raise a finger if they were to be faced with a full-scale assault such as the one that confronted them in Baghdad on July 14, 1958. (Some such situation, in fact, is said to have been meant to produce, as the King and all the Ministers were scheduled to be in Majali's room when the bomb went off.)

It must be added, however, that this lack of faith in Hussein and his regime does not arise from any objective reasons. For Jordan in its present stage of development, the present regime is sufficiently liberal and progressive and can even be favourably compared with those of Egypt, Syria and Iraq; one encounters in Jordan no more corruption and inefficiency in high places than in these countries.

The question is rather one of cold calculation — a question of choosing the winning horse. The whole world seems to have decided that it is Nasser, and the Arabs as a whole cannot be blamed for adopting this view. They have witnessed enough during the past four years to make them draw their own conclusions; in Syria alone they saw two Great Powers brought to their feet by the maoist self-flagellation of a third and far greater one — with all the credit finally going to a petty dictator.

All this is in itself bad enough for Hussein. Add to it, however, that he is faced with opponents who have no scruples of any kind — and in an area in which assassination is an accepted way of settling political disputes — and you have an idea of the situation in all its ugliness.

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Tel Aviv, September 8.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

UAR at United Nations

Deva (Hindustan) writes:

The UAR's candidacy for the Security Council is like the candidacy of a highwayman for the post of justice of the peace.... Can we place the peace of the world in Nasser's hands while they are still coated with Majali's blood? Moreover, the elections to the Security Council are on a regional basis. But the UAR cannot represent her region. She would not represent Israel, Jordan, Iraq or Iran. A vote on behalf of the UAR's candidacy to the Security Council, as long as she does not completely change her ways, would be a provocation against these states and an outrage against the United Nations and its exalted mission.

Ha'aretz (non-party) says that the decision as to whether the UAR should be admitted to the U.N. General Assembly should not be dependent on the decision of other heads of state. After reviewing the reasons for the growing importance of the U.N., the paper writes: "The stronger the U.N. grows, the more important it is that we play our role in it to the best of our ability." Since the problem of the Arab refugees will be discussed at the forthcoming session of the U.N. General Assembly, Israel ought to be represented.

Oil Strike

Al Haniushim (Mapan) says that the oil strike in

Negba proves that there is no reason to be discouraged, and that the Heletz field was not an isolated chance discovery. The paper goes on to stress the economic importance of oil to the country's economy and the great savings in foreign currency that every new field brings. There should be large-scale drilling, including more intensive and deeper ones at fields previously abandoned. Ha'aretz discusses the question of emigration from Israel.

Ha'aretz (General Zionist) comments on the controversy between the Histadrut and the transport cooperatives. Lamerhav (Abdus Ha'aveda) opposes the cancellation of sugar rations for children.

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AT THE CINEMA

Excellent Film

It is not often that a film critic leaves a cinema feeling stimulated. But this rare sensation followed after seeing Stanley Kramer's *The Defiant Ones* (Or-Gil, Jerusalem).

The film is exciting on two levels, as a thriller telling the story of the pursuit of two escaped convicts; and as the unfolding of a tale of the interdependence of black and white, despite the different colours of their skin.

The director has been magnificently served by his two main actors—Tony Curtis as the "dead end" white garage-hand and Sidney Poitier as the negro who refuses to head South even to save his life. The two men hand-cuffed together, fight out their racial hatreds at one point, but in the end await the sheriff's arrival in resigned mateship. For once the female interest is not completely extraneous, as it is the action of the woman in the story which makes the white man join his black comrade in their final surrender.

The film is beautifully photographed in black and white and an extremely competent performance is given by the former Israel actor, Theodore Bikel.

This is a must for Jerusalem's cinema-goers after a

long spell of mainly mediocre to bad pictures.

Lids with Nuts

Well, once saw a British film called "Doctor X" which was fittingly named because it did drift along without knowing what it was all about. Carry On Nurse (Habimah, Jerusalem) called it to our mind, and not because of the medical theme.

Hospital life has its highlights and its amusing situations, but this production manages to pass most of them by at a tangent, except for the magnificently absurd operation sequences and half a dozen belly laughs, mostly tied up with physiological functions. Other saving graces are the good all-round acting and a few fine touches of satire, but it's very thin fare, perfectly free of a plot or of the entanglements that make comedy.

Memorable Performance

Cry Terror! (Second week at Yaron, Tel Aviv) is made memorable by the performance of Rod Steiger as a sadistic master-mind behind a gang which terrorizes an airline into paying ransom by planting bombs on its planes.

The tension of this thriller is involved in what happens in the family of the technician who assembled the bombs, after the gang kidnaps them. Here for once we

see James Mason (as the technician) in a really little man instead of in his usual blustering roles. One cannot be disappointed from this film.

There are many moments of tension but somehow they don't add up to anything. A sort of poor man's Hitchcock made specially for a dead hour on TV.

British "Whodunit"

Sapphires (Second Week, Zafon, Tel Aviv) is the name of the girl whose murder opens this excellent British "whodunit." She was a fair-skinned coloured girl who "passed." In her attempt to assimilate she left a trail of hate and ended full of knife wounds on Hampstead Heath. This is a gripper of rare intensity from the discovery of the body until the police track down the murderer.

As the police chief from Scotland Yard (excellently portrayed by Nigel Patrick) picks his intelligent way through London, we see the colour problem depicted in all its ugliness. The respectable surface of middle-class landladies and nice suburban families is scratched to reveal creeping race hatred. The shots of the poverty-stricken quarters of the coloured poor and the night spots of their wealthier brethren are memorable.

The actors turn out excellent work, especially Bernard Miles as the father of the murdered girl's fiancé and Yvonne Mitchell as his sister.

— Ed. J.P.

Public Relations Officer

Ministry of Transport

Jerusalem, September 5.

The chronic parallel to Jaffa

Read through which the private vehicles will be diverted inside Jaffa, and a stretch of Bab el Mandeb near the English Mission Hospital, which is no more than after-ways, as to be kept clear of the east of Mahane Yehuda. The reference in the Ministry of Transport's letter is "anyone looking at the map" is further evidence that the new arrangements were plotted in paper, rather than in the street. It may be added that the Chief Traffic Engineer of the Ministry, responsible for the greatest traffic in Tel Aviv, may be seen at eight kilometers a hour, but this does not hold true for Jerusalem, where, as has been pointed out in these columns, the traffic bottleneck is only 250 metres long, and takes only a few minutes to traverse, even in the busiest hours. Even in Tel Aviv, incidentally, one can travel most of the time at the rate of 20-25 k.p.h., so that it is difficult to understand how such an average has been calculated.

— Ed. J.P.



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